

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:	
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....	\$15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months.....	10
" " " 3 " "	5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....	5

No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

We have not commented, nor do we at present intend to comment on the extraordinary political document emanating from a late editor of some notoriety, and the reply thereto in Gov. Vance's organ of this town. We are done for the present with politics—sufficiently disgusting when necessary. The question now is to rid the State of the remaining sources of commotion. We are on record as to the proper mode of dealing with the disturbing elements of North Carolina. We put ourselves on record before the election, and we stand by the book. If Gov. Vance comes to the work we have indicated, and the Judges of North Carolina do their duty, all questions of difficulty will be speedily transferred from out the limits of North Carolina.

We call attention to-day to further atrocities, published in the Fayetteville *Observer* and *Iredell Express*, and described, this one as "Another awful tragedy," and a third as "Trouble in Wilkes." From these it appears that the tenure of loyal life in North Carolina is brittle as the spider's most attenuated thread. Nothing is more common—squabbles for dinner are less common in this day—than the shooting down of loyal citizens. Four in Moore in one issue—four in Randolph in another, two days after the first, the last names not given—one hundred armed men appeared in Moore county—and vote, and vote all the same way, and all for their ally. "They were armed desperados, and the poll-holders did not dare to refuse their votes." "Fifteen or twenty men, loyal men, intending to vote for their country and for Gov. Vance, were deterred from voting at one box by these armed traitors." In Johnston, eighteen or twenty armed deserters came forward and voted, all against Gov. Vance. Twenty did the same thing in Richmond county.

And in Wilkes one hundred perpetrated the same wrong. Folks upon whose lives a firm exists, have the audacity thus to intrude on the legitimate right of suffrage and despoil it by force. As well might murderers, thieves and burglars break jail and seize the ballot box and despoil their votes.

And now in the same county of Wilkes, some four or five of the regular troops and two or three of the Home Guard were killed by deserters.

And yet there are in this State a Lieutenant General with full command of all the reserves forces, an excellent officer ready and prepared to fulfill his duty to the uttermost; and an Adjutant General's Bureau, controlled by one of the oldest and most experienced officers to be found in the old army from North Carolina.

In the face of these proofs on which to rest, we again put the question: Is there to be peace, safety in North Carolina; or is agitation, anarchy, lawlessness, violence and murder to run riot?

Will Gov. Vance meet the unanimous voice of the forty odd thousand majority, who have borne him as a patriot on the shoulders of a true loyal sentiment, and crush out now, at once and for ever, the pestilential influences which the people have repudiated? Or will he again see the vipers cursed, warned, brought to life again and again, to sting the peace and harmony of the State?

It needs but a word from him, and all armed host will spring to the succor of law and loyalty in the State. His proclamation distinctly defining the line of true citizenship, will obtain the almost unanimous concurrence of the entire State. With what contempt he and all good men must look upon a certain document, which proposes for its author to denounce "political affiliation or correspondence of any kind with the Destructives," for that audacity which assumes "to put the Destructives outside the pale of association," and which continues to stir the PARTY CAULDRON, let him give an earnest and sixty thousand of the freemen of North Carolina will stand up again in his support. For our own part, we hope to see the work completed. We hope to see North Carolina made again the safe home of peaceful loyalty; and if there is no system, no system in the bones, muscle and fibre in the frame, and faithful red blood in the veins of those who wield and control the destinies of the State, we shall have a force-capturing influence that will convince all the mischievous elements of the necessity of subordination and loyalty.

Desertion will be ended—agitation will be stopped—life will be sacred, and a pure atmosphere substituted for the deleterious massima which has settled so long over the State. Let Governor Vance but speak the word, and to his standard will rally such an array of loyalty as will fit his standard more high and advanced than any Governor in the realm. Let him drive deserts to their duty, and compel adhesion to loyal allegiance, and he will take position along side of Davis and Lee, and go to posterity as one of the representative men of the Republic. The tide for him is at its flood. Will he take it?

ANOTHER AWFUL TRAGEDY. We learn from the Fayetteville *Observer*, that on Monday last four of the Rebels of Randolph county were shot dead by a party of deserters lying in ambush near Franklinville in that county. This was two days after the similar occurrence in Moore county, of which the particulars were given in our last. We did not learn the names of the four killed in Randolph, but it is believed that they were

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

NO. 30.

Not the Governments—but the Administrations.

Since the election for Governor, some of those who were most active and violent in endeavoring to procure the defeat of Gov. Vance, by speaking and publishing the bitterest things against the State and Confederate governments, are now endeavoring to "cover up their tracks," by saying that they have never denounced the government, either State or National, but on the contrary they are their trust and best friends—and that they have only ingratiated against the mal-administration of those governments.

Now even if, in the superabundance of charity, it be accredited to them that the censorious and malignant attacks made by them were prompted by all the patriotic impulses which claim for themselves, yet they cannot deny that in time of war, to oppose the administration of the government, unless it be guilty of treasonable practices, is to oppose the cause of the country itself, by throwing impediments in the way of its success, and destroying public confidence in its integrity, ability and efficiency. We do not mean those who criticize particular measures, or who detect and point out abuses, yet in the general field to the administration of the government, civil and military, a cordial support. But we mean those who habitually speak ill and write ill of the government; who can see nothing but evil in the future, and who querulously complain of every body and everything. They know how to censure, to find fault, to scandalize and vilify; but have never learned, and from their characters can never learn how to approve or applaud any thing coming from those they have schooled themselves to hate. Their sole enjoyment seems to be to give pain and scatter alarm and distrust among their fellow-men, in order to gratify a fell spirit of revenge for imaginary or real slight and injuries, and who lavish abuse gratis, satisfied with the pleasure that abusing affords.

There are others not so demonstrative, perhaps, but who strike at what they suppose to be a more effectual way of arousing distrust and dissatisfaction with the Government; and they direct their blows at its credit—its currency and bonds—by declaring them worthless and that reputation is sure to follow. They are not opposed to the Government, but are its best friends, which they evince by endeavoring to make the people believe it bankrupt in purse, as they testify the administration of it is corrupt and wanting in efficiency.

The classes of which we have been speaking, are for the most part of a type of the arch-traitors Andy Johnson, Parson Brownlow, John Baxter—the leaders, we mean.

Their deluded followers are, for the most part, more sinned against than sinning. We pity those who have been imposed upon and deceived by black-hearted traitors; and we feel sure that most of them, convinced of their wicked and unpatriotic designs, will return to true allegiance and good citizenship.

Mr. Holden next assures the reader of the Standard that he has been a "son" and true Conservative "ever since 1860." But he omits to say that he made Herculean efforts to split and divide the party. He should have said this by way of " vindicating the truth of history." He says, "he will never 'fuse' with the 'Destructive party' and that nothing shall separate him from Conservative principles, or from the Conservative party." It had been intimated by this feeling six months ago, he would have been saved the humiliation of the most inglorious defeat any man ever received in North Carolina.

Mr. Holden says he still holds "the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other"—"the sword for the Destructives, and the olive branch for all good and true Conservatives." He says nothing about having a "sword" and a "live branch" for the enemy. We think we understand what he means by the use of such language, but, so far as we are concerned, we are not disposed to accept the "olive branch," unless he tells us it gives tangible proof of an honest determination to sustain the "olive branch." The garison blew up all the works and got safely off, except one young man, (named Richards) who was on guard on the wharf. They are now on their way to the city from Cedar Point.—Mobile Tribune.

At about 3 o'clock last evening a flag of truce boat was sent from the enemy to Fort Morgan, asking permission to bury their dead at Fort Morgan, and to send their wounded to Pensacola. Not being in proper form, it was not accepted. Others say that Admiral Farragut sent a message to Gen. Page stating that he had Admiral Buchanan on board with his leg amputated, and that he wanted permission to pass the fort to take him to Pensacola, where his wound would be better cared for than on board of the ship.—Gen. Page replied that if he would send Admiral Buchanan to the fort, under parole, he would transport him to Mobile, where he would receive all the attention required.

Nothing was made known in respect of the enemy's loss by the flag of truce, but it is generally believed by those who participated, that it was very heavy—that at least 500 or 600 were killed or wounded.

From information received this morning, we

learn that two of the enemy's vessels engaged Fort Powell yesterday, (Friday) on the north side, and had done so much damage (there being no guns mounted to repel the attack from that quarter), that the garison blew up all the works and got safely off, except one young man, (named Richards) who was on guard on the wharf. They are now on their way to the city from Cedar Point.—Mobile Tribune.

Still Misrepresenting.

In the last issue of the Standard, we find a repetition of the garbled extract from the Richmond *Enquirer*, for which we labored it to the *Progress* a few days before the election, concerning peace negotiations. It still refuses to publish the paragraph of the *Enquirer* which contains the meaning of that paper and the considerations upon which it proposed the discussion of the question, and its stand puts into the mouth of its Editor a proposition no where creditable from the article in question. It is no more than we expected that it should misconstrue and pervert our recent article on peace. It promises to copy that article, and will, we presume, accompany it with other such fair and legitimate deductions as the critique on the *Enquirer's* article contains. We shall withhold further exposure of its disingenuousness, till we "see what we shall see." In the meantime we ask that paper to print out where and when the *Confederate* has under any circumstances advocated or expressed a willingness to "return to the federal Union," as charged by the *Standard*? It might as well endeavor to persuade the people of North Carolina that it had never preached disloyal and treasonable sentiments towards the Confederate Government, of which it stands convicted by fifty thousand of her voters.

Mr. Holden says his views have undergone no change with regard to the prosecution of the war and negotiations for peace. We were in hopes he had abandoned his "Convention heresy"; but it seems not. He reaffirms his faith in the Leach Peace Resolutions. But we think Mr. Holden indicates a change of mind on the peace question, by publishing the dream about the duration of the war, that appeared in the Abingdon *Virginian*.

Mr. Holden says, "The Standard will continue to be devoted to the rights of the people and to the independence and sovereignty of the States," but he says nothing about the independence of the *Confederacy*. We consider this rather significant. He says he is opposed to a "dictatorship" or a "monarchy." On this point we entirely agree with him, and we know of no man in the Confederate who does not entertain the same sentiment.

As the election is over, Mr. Holden promises to devote his paper to "news, literature, and science." Let the *Illustrated Mercury* look to its laurels. Verily, Mr. Holden is a remarkable man.

EVACUATION OF FORT POWELL.—On Friday afternoon the enemy's fleet formed around this little work, and after a long bombardment the place was evacuated, the garrison escaping to the mainland after night by wading.

We are not in possession of the particulars that led to the surrender of this important fort, which is the key to the lower bay, and gives the enemy possession of it at will, because, as soon as they open the pass obstructed by our engineers, the fleet can be supplied by transports from Pensacola Sound. We hope the report of the young officer who commanded it, will show that it was not yielded while it was at all tenable. Its loss throws the city back upon its inner defences, and causes the abandonment of the reasonable hope that if it had been held, the fleet would have been forced to run to sea again by the guns of Fort Morgan, for its supplies.—Advertiser & Register, 7th.

GAY WADDELL.—We are pleased to hear that this gallant son of South Carolina, has been appointed Commanding chief of all the cavalry connected with the Army of Northern Virginia. No fairer selection could be made.

The Fight Below.

From a participant on board the C. S. Gaines we gather the following particulars of the naval engagement below Mobile.

At about half past six in the morning the enemy's ships approached Fort Morgan three abreast. The first line nearest to the fort were monitors, the next smaller vessels, and the third still smaller.

One monitor was sunk on the first attempt, and all on board went down, except four men, who were saved by taking to a small boat and making for the fort. They represented she had 117 persons, all told, on board.

Our informant says that twenty-three of the enemy's vessels succeeded in running in. As soon as they were fairly inside, they were set on fire from each other and the fight commenced. Our vessels, the Tennessee, Gaines, Selma, Morgan, and also the Fort Morgan, entered spiritedly into it. It was carried on most vigorously by all of them for at least two hours and a quarter, during which the Gaines was struck seventeen times in her hull, besides seven times in her upper works. Being in a sinking condition, the men beached her. She lost two killed and six wounded. The Selma fought nobly, but was overpowered and captured. We are unable to ascertain the number lost on her. The Morgan received but slight injury and got within range of her fort.

After the engagement, the Yankee ships huddled together some few miles up the bay. The Tennessee was then under the guns of the fort, and after a pause in the battle of some half an hour, she steamed up, made for the enemy and commenced the combat, which is represented to have been most terrific. It lasted for at least an hour. During this engagement, her smoke-stack was knocked away with her deck. Her steering apparatus was destroyed, so that she became unmanageable, and the Admiral was compelled to surrender.

While the fighting was progressing, a little low pressure steamer, called the Phillipi, attempted to take advantage of the excitement and pass the fort, but a shot disabled her and killed one man. The Morgan then went out and burnt her. The crew of the Gaines made their way to the city last night in small boats.

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The committee signed "Wadell" has not the writer's name accompanying it, and is enclosed under our uniform rule.

Schedule of Prices in North Carolina—Continued.

North Carolina Items.

TRROUBLE IN WILKES.—The *Iredell Express* has learned that the troops sent to arrest deserters in the neighborhood of Trap Hill, had quite a severe skirmish with a large number of these migrants in that section on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Some four or five of Capt. McMillan's company are reported to have been killed, likewise two or three of the Home Guard. If such is the case, and we have no reason to doubt, this is truly a sad state of affairs in our neighboring county.—We hope that every possible means will be used to drive these worse than Yankees from the State and render it too hot for them to return. We have heard no particulars more than that a fight actually did take place and that the troops were compelled to retreat with the loss stated.

DESENTERS VOTING AT THE ELECTION.—It was stated by the *Wilmington Journal* that four deserters, confined at that place, were allowed to vote at the late election (arriving properly we think,) and that they voted for Holden, of course. We learn from reliable sources that more than 100 deserters and recruits conscripts appeared at the polls at three precincts in Moore county and voted for Holden. They were armed, desperados and the poll-holders did not dare to refuse their votes. 45 or 50 voters were altered from voting at one box by these armed traitors. At one precinct in Johnston county we learn that 25 armed deserters voted for Holden. At one poll in Richmond county about 20 deserters, armed, as usual, appeared and voted for Holden. And the Conservatives leave that 100 deserters voted for Holden at one precinct in Wilkes county.

How many instances of the same kind there were in the State at the late election we know not. It would be well to collect the evidence of all such cases. We think it would be shown that a very considerable proportion—perhaps one-fourth of all the votes cast for Holden were of that sort.

MAJ. CHARLES M. ROBERTS.—The dastardly and unprincipled, has just returned from another sojourn into the caves and mountain of East Tennessee. In oblique directions from Col. Palmer, with an ample force penetrated far into the regions of Tories, encountering several parties, killing eight or ten, capturing about the same number, recovering a considerable amount of stolen property, and bringing off about

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

The last several days have been fruitful of rumors in and about Petersburg. We learn from the *Register*, of that city, that some credit is due to a report that commissioners from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are on their way to Richmond with the purpose to obtain such assurances touching the navigation of the Mississippi as would enable them to speak by the card in the forthcoming Chicago Convention, in such terms as would satisfy the Western mind upon this all-important international question.

The *Register* does not vouch that such a body of citizens are on the Confederate soil, but it admits the rumor to carry a certain weight of probability. One thing is very evident, within a few weeks past, as the evident result of our successful conduct of this campaign, and because of the exhaustion of our adversary, a much stronger peace influence has sprung up than at any previous period since the war began. This influence is aided by dissensions in the administration at Washington, and still wider conflict in the ranks of the war party. In the administration, this dissension is seen in the withdrawal of Chase from the Cabinet to run for Congress in Ohio, and in the effort now strenuously made to procure the resignation of Stanton, who will not go out until the last extremity. Theodore Parker shall be given—a hint which he invokes for purposes of his own not yet made public. In the party, the conflict rages more bitter, and each day intensifies its hostility. The nomination of Fremont cut off from Lincoln a powerful radical element, which has furnished more soldiers than any other single influence, and is sufficient of itself, if left unconquered, to defeat his election. To this position is now to be added new, fiercer, and, perhaps, more influential influences. The manifesto of Wade and Winter Davis, is not the mere expression of dissatisfaction by discontented partisans, but is the determination announced by political leaders not to abide his nomination, or accept his candidacy for the party they represent.

Subsequently to this paper declaration of war, Winter Davis has gone a step further, and has called for another National Convention to meet in September.

Yet another discordant string in the war element, is the McClellan faction—not strong enough at Baltimore to defeat Lincoln for the nomination, but strong enough to raise up a very formidable opposition to his election. The intention of this party is declared in the late one hundred thousand monster meeting in New York city, by which McClellan was enthusiastically put forth. The New York *Herald* represents the interests of this wing of what has heretofore been the ally of the administration in the prosecution of the war. The last accounts state that the *Herald* now takes the ground that the time has arrived for a fair, earnest, magnanimous effort at peace. The exhaustion of the North is admitted, its financial ruin declared, and the coming evil prognosticated in language wholly unlike any thing from that press since the war began. While the war elements, heretofore manipulated and controlled by Lincoln, Seward & Co., are thus breaking loose and segregating, all the forces of peace are agitating to a common collision. Vallandigham having defied the power of his enemies, braved a return to his own State, and is unmet, though on the soil in resistance to a judicial sentence. Long, Vorhees, and the other eloquent asserters of the right, have taken bold ground for peace, even with separation, armistice and peace, and the increasing strength of this sentiment is manifest day by day in the adhesion of new men, the tone of the public press, the enthusiasm of public meetings. The signs indicate a cordial union between the peace democrats and the war democrats, and that the nominee of the Chicago Convention, to assemble on the 29th of this month, will be put forward square on the platform of peace.

It is most likely that the sudden change of the New York *Herald* is a bid for the nomination of McClellan; but there seemed no disposition to close upon such a bargain. The evident design of the peace party is to be represented by an out-and-out peace man, with whom the prospect of permanent separation is not a chimera, and with whom the proposition of an armistice and negotiation, outside the reconstruction of the Union, is not a mere idea. No doubt, if the North-seeks any information on the question of the navigation of the Mississippi, she will learn what was distinctly declared at the opening of the war, that there exists no intention to close or restrict the navigation of this great river—that Northern steamers will not only be allowed to pass down its waters without let or hindrance, passports, tolls or clearances, so far as such documents may be for obstruction—but that they will be invited, welcomed to a free and unrestricted navigation. On this point they may convey messages to satisfy the most doubting. The period is nearly arrived for the solution of this question. On the 29th the National Convention will meet at Chicago. The usual amount of intrigue, wire-working will be resorted to by the advocates of particular men. But if there be aught in signs, we shall see the strongest man who favors peace placed at the head of the ticket, with the peace banner in his hand; and we shall see an upheaving of the popular will in this direction that will astound the occupants of the public offices in Washington. We see likewise the effect of this manifestation upon the army and the soldiers of the North. Men will not aspire to die, in the last horrors of the war, for a cause declared against by their own people.

To add to this Northern effort for extrication from the war, there exists our unanimity, now more perfect than since its commencement. Soldiers and citizens are more resolved, more determined, more in accord; while our commissioners, President Davis, Lee, Hood, Early, Kirby Smith and all their true and tried subordinates, are reinforcing with the most powerful arguments the Northern position towards peace.

Interesting Particulars.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains interesting particulars of the fights below Richmond, which among other facts, show the important and gallant parts enacted by North Carolina troops. We copy the following:

We alluded yesterday to the fact that Signal Hill was in the possession of the enemy, and that it then lacked confirmation, but it afterwards turned out to be true. It appears that the hill was occupied without opposition on Wednesday morning, and that the enemy immediately set about fortifying the position on the front towards Richmond. Our commander, however, determined that the Yankees should not hold quiet possession of a position that they had taken so easily, and arrangements were made to drive them off. Accordingly on Wednesday evening, our ironclads, under the command of Commander Mitchell, steamed down the James until they got within range of the hill, when they opened a furious cannonade, sending shells with accuracy into the very midst of the enemy's forces. The firing was heavy and rapid, the report of the guns being distinctly heard in Richmond. After some show of resistance, the Yankees abandoned their position and fled, leaving the hill in possession of our troops, and our signal station has since been re-established. Signal Hill is on the plantation of Mr. Henry Cox, about two miles and a half below Chaffin's Buff. Our little fleet of ironclads performed their work effectively, and their gallant officers and crews are entitled to much credit for the accuracy of their fire.

The report that Brigadier General Chambliss was killed in the fight of Tuesday is confirmed. His dead body was sent into our lines by the enemy on Wednesday under flag of truce. Capt. W. Roy Mason, Jr., of Gen. Fields's staff, is badly wounded and a prisoner. He has been sent to Fortress Monroe. Col. Oates of Georgia, (Fields's division), and Lieut. Col. Carmichael of the Twenty-eighth Georgia regiment, were also badly wounded in Tuesday's battle. Lieut. Lewis, of the 18th North Carolina regiment, Lane's brigade, was killed.

The enemy has possession of Newmarket or Jennings Hill, at the intersection of the Newmarket and Long Bridge road, and occupies a line of entrenchments extending from Biddle's shop to Weller's church, nearly parallel to the Quaker road. His right has been driven across White Oak swamp, which is a tributary of the Chickahominy. The Yankees have advanced up as far as the Drill room, or John Gathright's place at Newmarket. On Tuesday they burnt Cornelius Crew's house, on Malvern Hill.

The location of the fight on Tuesday was near Fussell's mill, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. The enemy in a furious charge, succeeded in breaking through Wright's brigade, but was speedily driven back, with terrible slaughter, by Lat. N. C. brigade and some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians. That portion of the enemy who held the works to our left were charged by one hundred and fifty of our men, driven back, and our original lines were re-established. In this charge we captured six hundred prisoners, a stand of colors and several hundred fire arms. Prisoners report that the Yankee General Ferrero, dancing master and commander of negro troops, was killed.

The enemy's force on this side of the river is said to be composed of the Tenth and Second corps, with a large body of cavalry.

Officers who were engaged in the fight on Tuesday represent that the slaughter of Yankees exceeded that of the 30th of July in front of Petersburg. Indeed, they received such a severe punishment that they have been compelled to remain comparatively quiet ever since.

FURTHER AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.
The *Enquirer* is indebted to a gentleman from headquarters for the following further particulars of the events of Tuesday and Wednesday:

After his repulse on the morning of Tuesday, the enemy massed his troops (tenth and 2d corps) in front of our lines, about half a mile north of Fussell's mill, charged furiously and quickly, advanced, about 12 m., in breaking through Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division. Lane's North Carolina brigade, which was on the left of Wright's, immediately moved by the right flank until it reached the Darbytown road, fled down this a short distance, and then, in the presence of Major Field, wheeled into line at a double-quick, charged the enemy, who had poured through the gap in great numbers, and drove them over 600 yards, to the cover of the captured breastworks. Here, at 50 yards distance, both sides kept up a terrible fusillade for some fifteen minutes, when raising a yell, the brigade rushed upon the breastworks. In three minutes the works along the entire brigade front were recaptured. Scores of Yankees, white and black lay dead in the trenches and jumping over the works, the "tar heels" poured volley after volley into the flying masses of the enemy. A considerable number of the enemy, however, still held the works on our left [their line being so much longer than ours] and turned their fire upon our flank. But in ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men were thrown forward through a ravine, in front of the breastwork, and suddenly attacking the enemy in flank and rear, caused all the remainder of the line to break, leaving the entire line in our possession. In this charge we captured some six hundred prisoners and a stand of colors, a number of fire arms, plenty of rich booty, and, better than all, re-established the broken lines.

It is proper to say that in the charge Lane's brigade was joined by some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians, who did gallant service.

The enemy have not since repeated their attempt but keep up a continuous skirmish fire. Otherwise all is quiet near the scene of Tuesday's battle.

Our loss was comparatively small. When the works were recaptured, however, the dead body of Gen. Girard, who commanded Wright's brigade, was found in the trenches a minute ball having passed through his head.

On our extreme left, which was occupied by Gregg's Texas infantry brigade, we drove the enemy, about dark Wednesday evening, through White Oak swamp, in which they abandoned a large number of their horses and scattered in all directions in the bog. In this headlong little affair we captured fifty prisoners.

Among the Yankees killed was Gen. Ferrero, dancing master and commander of the negro brigade.

It is certain that Gen. Jno. R. Chambliss was killed on Tuesday, and his body is in the hands of the enemy.

A Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, August 15, 1864.

To the Citizens of South Carolina:

Having expressed to Mr. Trenholm the gratification felt by his office of Secretary of the Treasury, I received in reply, the following letter. Although not intended for publication, such is its public interest, that by his permission, I lay it before you.

While the schedule of prices adopted by the Commissioners of this State does not approximate in its rates the former schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, it is to be hoped that satisfactory reasons may be found for a reduction.

I can add nothing to the views expressed by the Honorable Secretary, and will only remark, that, concurring fully in the importance to the country, of reducing as low as practicable all prices, I commend the letter to the careful and favorable consideration of every citizen.

M. L. BONHAM.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

RICHMOND, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Gov. Bonham:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of the 30th ultimo was received yesterday. It shall prove to be my happy fortune, through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the labors and anxieties to which I have been appointed. Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me, are most grateful and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of that world so soon restore it to a condition of ease and pro-*per*-ity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotic intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury Notes. Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept like an all pervading poison into the minds of the people and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

The report that Brigadier General Chambliss was killed in the fight of Tuesday is confirmed. His dead body was sent into our lines by the enemy on Wednesday under flag of truce. Capt. W. Roy Mason, Jr., of Gen. Fields's staff, is badly wounded and a prisoner. He has been sent to Fortress Monroe. Col. Oates of Georgia, (Fields's division), and Lieut. Col. Carmichael of the Twenty-eighth Georgia regiment, were also badly wounded in Tuesday's battle. Lieut. Lewis, of the 18th North Carolina regiment, Lane's brigade, was killed.

The enemy has possession of Newmarket or Jennings Hill, at the intersection of the Newmarket and Long Bridge road, and occupies a line of entrenchments extending from Biddle's shop to Weller's church, nearly parallel to the Quaker road. His right has been driven across White Oak swamp, which is a tributary of the Chickahominy. The Yankees have advanced up as far as the Drill room, or John Gathright's place at Newmarket. On Tuesday they burnt Cornelius Crew's house, on Malvern Hill.

The location of the fight on Tuesday was near Fussell's mill, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. The enemy in a furious charge, succeeded in breaking through Wright's brigade, but was speedily driven back, with terrible slaughter, by Lat. N. C. brigade and some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians. That portion of the enemy who held the works to our left were charged by one hundred and fifty of our men, driven back, and our original lines were re-established. In this charge we captured six hundred prisoners, a stand of colors and several hundred fire arms. Prisoners report that the Yankee General Ferrero, dancing master and commander of negro troops, was killed.

The enemy's force on this side of the river is said to be composed of the Tenth and Second corps, with a large body of cavalry.

Officers who were engaged in the fight on Tuesday represent that the slaughter of Yankees exceeded that of the 30th of July in front of Petersburg. Indeed, they received such a severe punishment that they have been compelled to remain comparatively quiet ever since.

FURTHER AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.
The *Enquirer* is indebted to a gentleman from headquarters for the following further particulars of the events of Tuesday and Wednesday:

After his repulse on the morning of Tuesday, the enemy massed his troops (tenth and 2d corps) in front of our lines, about half a mile north of Fussell's mill, charged furiously and quickly, advanced, about 12 m., in breaking through Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division. Lane's North Carolina brigade, which was on the left of Wright's, immediately moved by the right flank until it reached the Darbytown road, fled down this a short distance, and then, in the presence of Major Field, wheeled into line at a double-quick, charged the enemy, who had poured through the gap in great numbers, and drove them over 600 yards, to the cover of the captured breastworks. Here, at 50 yards distance, both sides kept up a terrible fusillade for some fifteen minutes, when raising a yell, the brigade rushed upon the breastworks. In three minutes the works along the entire brigade front were recaptured. Scores of Yankees, white and black lay dead in the trenches and jumping over the works, the "tar heels" poured volley after volley into the flying masses of the enemy. A considerable number of the enemy, however, still held the works on our left [their line being so much longer than ours] and turned their fire upon our flank. But in ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men were thrown forward through a ravine, in front of the breastwork, and suddenly attacking the enemy in flank and rear, caused all the remainder of the line to break, leaving the entire line in our possession. In this charge we captured some six hundred prisoners and a stand of colors, a number of fire arms, plenty of rich booty, and, better than all, re-established the broken lines.

It is proper to say that in the charge Lane's brigade was joined by some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians, who did gallant service.

The enemy have not since repeated their attempt but keep up a continuous skirmish fire. Otherwise all is quiet near the scene of Tuesday's battle.

ing any addition to the public debt. The malice of our foes having raised the price of cotton to \$30 per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our currency enables us to buy it at home at less than half the price.

At the same time to buy it at home is less difficult than to buy it abroad.

It is plain seen that it can be made no difficult task to draw from our enemies and from the complacent spectators of this atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with; and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay, is simply their surplus productions and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labors, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthen? If they gave all that is asked without compensation, they would ask at last no more than their surplus, and would be no poorer for the gift. How, then, can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you will agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours, with great respect,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

"No Glory."

Glory is a relative term, according to the character of those who claim to possess it. Some glory in the property of an honest, upright integrity, however it may be deficient of worldly renown or profit. Some in an unscrupulous charity that, out of sight of public notice or admiration, does its good offices. Some glory in deeds of high daring however unproductive of practical good; and some in shrewd management that reaps tangible reward without the trouble or inconvenience of labor or exposure.

It was glory enough for Semmes, when he had run the commercial flag of Yanketown off the seas and made her whole marine to wear the Union jack and colors of St. George, then with his worn-out and unseaworthy craft, deficient in strength, completeness, armor and equipment, to run out and defy and fight a well prepared and selected superior, and to send his immortal child fifty fathoms deep down into the caves of old ocean. This was a glorious finale to adventure, enterprise, skill, usefulness, courage and heroism. Unprofitable as a sum in addition to our navy, and something more than unprofitable as one of substation from it; nevertheless it was a plucky display of naval hardihood, and glorious for historic record.

So, though one cannot see any profit of dollars and cents, or timbers or machinery, on our part, in Admiral Buchanan's steaming the Tennessee up to a whole fleet of mixed iron clad and heavy war ships, manned by thousands of seamen and equipped with shot of 400 pounds of bolts, and getting captured, after being splintered and disabled, nevertheless, there is, unquestionably, a glory in the proceeding. The world will look with wonder on this rash act of courage, bow to its defiant and unblenching chivalry, daring, and wherever high estimate is had of noble virtue, and honor is paid to lofty self-sacrifice, record will be made in golden letters of this distinguished combat. But then, there is a place where glory of another sort will be enjoyed out of the same—where a nation, with no great elevation of tone, with not a very broad view of chivalry—a practical trading nation—will settle down to foot up this account of glory in columns of profit and loss, thus: Tecumseh blown up, and gunboat sunk. So much. Teesuus, a steamer more powerful than the Merrimac, captured, Buchanan crippled and a prisoner—the Selma, cottoned, captured, with all aboard. The Gaines beached, and the Morgan put to flight—the passage by the forts secured, open, and the Bay of Mobile in sight.

These are the two glories of the late fight near the harbor of Mobile. So much. Ours is the sentimental, theirs the practical glory. We prefer the golden mean—*L'honneur et l'argent*. We wouldn't have all mud, for that would be, to be as dirty as the Yankee. Nor would we have all glory. We would so far admix the two as to have enough of mud to cement an arch to glory. In other words, we want that the Commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to \$7 for wheat for the month of August and \$5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you, as the Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar measures and resolutions on the part of our people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observances of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is the real intention I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and their patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever error may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes—those incurred abroad and those incurred at home. In respect to the first, there has hitherto been but little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without mak-

Additional From the North.

THE AMMUNITION EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

—TERRIBLE EFFECTS.

Fifty-eight Yankees were killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded by the ammunition explosion at City Point on the 9th instant. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who witnessed it, says:

Every frame-house in the town was jarred by the concussion alone to the extent of having its inside plastering knocked off beside other damages by missiles, &c. Against the houses and other obstructions near the wharf, and even upon the hill, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of broken, twisted and split muskets, and such debris, lay in drifts, like straw dried by the wind; and all over the ground for at least a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion, shell, solid shot, grape, canister, musket and Minie balls, pieces of shells, nails, screws, bolts and bullet-heads, and fragments of almost everything—wooden, iron and leaden—you can think of, are strewn and drifted like hail and chunks of ice immediately after a dreadful hail storm.

Everywhere are seen the rents, dents, abrasions and scarred furrows of the iron and leaden storm. The thousandth part cannot be told.

My first thought was that an ammunition car had exploded just ahead of the one I was on, and that it would be of little

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

It is high time that the otherwise universal feeling of hope, elation and confidence, should have the benefit of a financial improvement. It is not only an anomaly, but it is a disgrace, that the exorbitant prices of provisions and of everything in life, from the fee of a one brief lawyer up to the salaries of the Special Court, should be based on the unworthiness of the national currency and the want of faith in the national credit.

There is not a nation in the world so capable of meeting every pecuniary demand which may justly be made upon it, as the Confederate States; and neither England nor France, nor Russia, could to-day commence to liquidate their national debt with half the facility, with as slight a burden upon their people, as could we ours. Indeed, it is a patent fact—not a problem, but a truism—that we can in a few short years, such as would scarce make an hour in the life time of a nation, make the world at large pay our debt, without eliciting a dollar from the pockets of our own people. The only nation in the world that grows all the great material staples, we have nought to do but command the actions of the earth to do our paying. What a wonderful condition of things do we now present. The Yankees say they blockade our ports and harbors. They string along our coast docks and herds of every kind of bark, schooner, sloop, brig, frigate, double-enders, with no ending to the almost innumerable craft they have, to pounce on our unarmed steamers that come and go to bring the purchases of war in foreign marts and carry the withal to pay for them; yet in spite of this whole kennel of sea dogs our little fawns and fallow deer venture through, with scarce the least possible emotion of timidity. The Governor of this State, who was raised on the summit of the highest mountain in the Confederacy, from the top of which he has been able to see and hear the ocean waves roar all his life, has become so conversant with marine business, that he picks up a few planks and nails, a smoke-stack and engine like to a turpentine distillery, put together some where on the Clyde, and just advances right through all this blockading business, coming and going, bringing cards for the soldiers' wives, clothes, boots, shoes, blankets, overcoats, hats for the soldiers, scythes blades for the farmer, dye stuffs, medicines, arms, ammunition, and ever and anon a little of the pure and genuine, anti-depressive and wholly stimulating "luxury"—for account of "whom it may concern." And instead of paying for this outlay of wholesale buying with the petit, small, diminutive, little, round gold and silver pieces which one might carry in good round amount in a breeches pocket, why he sends out a currency of bulk and weight—a "king" currency—a royal, imperial money—and puts it right through all obstacles. And this Gov. Vance has made North Carolina a known, established character on change, so that the very Persian, and Hindu, and Greek graduates in commerce are proud to make her acquaintance.

And not only North Carolina, but the Confederate States are buying and selling right through the very planks of our Yankee fleet. And not content with paying down at date, but they take cotton and set it down now in Liverpool, to pay a debt not yet arrived, but to come somewhere next April. And thus this isolated, shut-up, blockaded nation says to the world—see here, wherever there is a rat, there is a hole for him to get out at—and all the world at once sees the allusion and understands the force of this rat locution.

The effect of this is, that when this same Confederate Government sets down and writes—in 1860 we undertake to pay one thousand dollars to bearer, with interest semi-annually, at eight per cent., Liverpool, and London, and Antwerp, and Amsterdam, and Manchester, and Lyons at once know this to be a safe, sure, reliable obligation, and they take it, to put in their pockets, giving seventy or seventy-five dollars on the hundred for the bonds of the blockaded Confederacy. See now—an eight per cent. bond, of long date or short date, issued by the Confederate Government, is selling here for one hundred and fifteen new issue, pinch backs. It goes to London, and there it sells for seventy in coin—yellow gold, Sovereigns, Victorias or Napoleons—and these covet then send a letter back here that sells for twenty dollars for one, of the pinch backs; so that a little hickory broker will start on fifteen hundred dollars, currency, and buy therewith a one thousand dollar bond, eight per cent., will send it to London and sell it for seven hundred dollars in gold; will draw a bill of exchange on this, and sell that for two thousand per cent., so that in three months the little hickory will be full of leaves, to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars; and by the same process, in a year it will be a tree, rooting deep into the ground and spreading out with shade so dense that not a ray of heat can permeate it.

Pop! here goes a question: What does all this mean? Why simply that the outside world know the Confederacy better than her own people, and have more confidence in her ability, integrity and determination.

Question second:—Is this conduct of our people, chivalry, conservatism; or is it even rationalism? We wot not. It is unadulterated destructivism, irrationalism, nonsense folly!

MORAL.

Let all the people put more confidence in their Government—establish her currency—reduce prices to a fair and honest standard—and they will gain a victory without bloodshed, and put the nation in a road to prosperity for their own and their children's benefit.

The letter which we publish today in another column from the Secretary of the Treasury to Gov. Bonham of South Carolina, enforces the points which we made on yesterday, and by its earnest assurances and cogent reasoning makes a powerful appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of the people, to reform the financial condition of the nation. "I have an abiding confidence (says the Secretary) that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress over all circumstances of temptation or trial, to shirk from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealing of the Government, will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties, and this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declaration of our people, expressive of their own resolve will foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury."

This is eminently sound and wise counsel. May we not hope that the farmers and planters of North Carolina will begin to act upon it. The commissioners of Virginia, in assessing the prices for August and September, made a schedule at altogether too high a rate. In Virginia, desolated and devastated Virginia, where hostile armies have camped and marched and fought and wintered, where there is not a man scarcely who has not felt upon his own shoulder the rough, galling hand of war, where especially the agriculturist has felt all its ravages, for in a large portion of that State the fences have long since been burned, the houses torn down, the woods cut down and consumed, the stock impressed and used, and the hands removed to more secure positions. In another portion, and in yet another the occupation is alternated, one or other army always being present. Yet in Virginia the very farmers and planters themselves rise up against the assessment of undue prices, and insisted upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment on a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to \$7½ for wheat for the month of August, and \$5 for September. The effect of this has already been visible in the improved tone of public confidence, in the fall of prices and the better appearance of things generally.

In this State the commissioners have fallen into a similar error as the Virginia commissioners first did. Their standard of rates is altogether too high. It is not fixed on the estimate of the value of the article, but on the value of the currency. This is a wrong principle to begin with. There is no reason why wheat should be assessed in North Carolina at \$10 per bushel. We are having the most abundant year which we have had for many years. The gardens are full of vegetables, the crop of wheat better than usual, a fair fruit crop, and the promise of corn and pease beyond an average. In addition to this, our State has enjoyed a greater immunity from the evils of this war than almost any other, except in the Eastern and to some extent the Western extreme section, there has been scarce an unusual demand upon our people. The central belt of the State has fatten on the war.

What, then, can there be of reason in having, in this time of plenty and abundance, such exorbitant prices assessed? There can be none found except in the disastrous fact that the people doubt the value of their own currency, and this is an egregious folly, besides being most unpatriotic. These excessive rates necessitate another flood of paper promises, a redundant circulation, a large increase of debt, more taxes, tending to precipitate that worst of mischiefs, the breach of the national faith. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and we now most earnestly, and for another time reiterate our appeal to all classes of our fellow-citizens to hold meetings and pass resolutions to stop this injurious system. Let the farmers set the example to be followed by manufacturers, tradesmen and all men of business, of maintaining the integrity of the Government by charging prices according to the value of what they sell, and by elevating the currency to the standard of value which the promise to pay of an honest, capable Government ought to possess. The Virginia example is a worthy one. Why will not North Carolina follow it?

Let Mecklenburg, Guilford, Warren, Granville, Caswell, begin the good work. Let a few good leading citizens put the ball in motion. Show the people their interests and duty. They only need to be informed—Who will commence it? And let the commissioners follow the laudable example of Virginia and retrace their steps, and thus do justice to the government. We hope the letter of Secretary Trebholm will be read, and that it may make its due impression on the public mind.

Mr. A. J. Partin, of the Planter's Hotel, and Mr. J. R. Williams, Jr., Southern Telegraph Company, have placed us under many obligations for their kindness in furnishing us the latest news from Petersburg.

The enemy have been driven entirely away from the Weldon road, with many loss. Well done.

We are asked for three lines of editorial to fill up a column, and the demand is made upon us just at the moment when we are full of the glorious news from Petersburg. The demand is unreasonable, and we shall not comply with it.

Hyde county gave Vance 517 votes for Governor, and Holden not a single vote!—Mr. Mann received 256 votes for Senate, and for the Commons Gibbs received 246 votes, and Weston 203. Credie elected Sheriff.

Montgomery county gave Vance 381 and Holden 245.

Stanly gave Vance 885, Holden 332.

In a church is the epitaph: "Here lies the body of James Robinson and Ruth, his wife; and they will gain a victory without bloodshed, and put the nation in a road to prosperity for their own and their children's benefit."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PETERSBURG—THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH A LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS!

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. C. E. Dunn, for his favor in furnishing us the Richmond and Petersburg papers of very late date. The Petersburg *Express* gives account of the attempt of the enemy to reach the city by way of the Weldon railroad. As an item of news, we copy the article of the *Express*:

THE ENEMY CUT THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND ADVANCE TOWARD THE CITY—THEY ARE CHECKED AND FINALLY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

About 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday the enemy in heavy force of infantry and cavalry, appeared on Gurley's farm, about six miles south east of the city, and three miles east of the railroad, and throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, advanced at once towards the road at the Yellow Tavern. They soon encountered the pickets of Gen. Dearing's cavalry brigade, who fought them, as they retired in the direction of the Tavern, when Gen. D. reserves were encamped. Gen. Dearing deployed his men in the most skillful manner, and checked the advance of the Yankees, but finding himself opposed to very large odds, was compelled to give back gradually. His troops behaved in the most gallant manner, and fought in a style highly creditable. From 9 o'clock until 2 p. m., he engaged the enemy, fighting them step by step all the way from the Tavern to Davis' farm—two miles nearer the city.

To those who have incurred the guilt of desertion, Gen. Lee addresses himself in tones of the utmost clemency. A prompt return to duty will entitle them to pardon and restore them to honor, while, if carried back under arrest they have nothing to look for, but the severest penalties of an inexorable law.

We sincerely trust and hope that all concerned—all who are absent from their commands without proper authority—will lend a ready ear and a willing heart to the admissions and injunctions of Gen. Lee, and return at once to their several posts of duty.

We hope, too, that the friends and relations of those men will interest themselves in their behalf, that they may be saved from the deepest disgrace and the worst of all temporal punishment—a deserter's death. While the pess of honor still awaits them and while mercy extends her arms to receive them, let them listen to the dictates of duty and honor, yield to the entreaties of their beloved General and return to their respective commands.

The News.

Yesterday and to-day our columns have contained highly important and interesting news from several quarters. We are in receipt of no papers from Virginia of a later date than those quoted from yesterday; but we learn that passengers who left Petersburg on Saturday night or Sunday morning, report that another severe engagement occurred on the Petersburg and Weldon road Saturday afternoon, in which our forces captured a large number of prisoners, drove the enemy to upon the first line of battle, which in turn was hurled in confusion upon their second line, and that upon their third. Pressing still forward amidst the crash of cannon and the roar of musketry, this third line was quickly broken and almost routed, and the whole Yankee force—consisting of four divisions, commanded by Gen. Warren, (of the Fifth corps) in person, was driven back for three-quarters of a mile.

Our loss in this affair is not inconsiderable—but very few killed. Three hundred wounded have been sent to the hospitals and more are yet behind. Four or five hundred, at the most will cover the aggregate.

In prisoners the enemy lost about two hundred, and our commands about thirty.

About five o'clock, a brisk artillery fire was opened upon the enemy by our batteries at Davis' farm, which was vigorously replied to.

The enemy's skirmishers were met and quickly driven back upon their first line of battle, which in turn was hurled in confusion upon their second line, and that upon their third.

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The enemy's skirmishers were met and quickly driven back upon their first line of battle, which in turn was hurled in confusion upon their second line, and that upon their third.

Our loss in this affair is not inconsiderable—but very few killed. Three hundred wounded have been sent to the hospitals and more are yet behind. Four or five hundred, at the most will cover the aggregate.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Energy.

Every day brings to light some new retraxit out of the order of "Heroes of America," and every man who renounces the organization, denounces it as an unpatriotic and dangerous society, and all express shame and sorrow that they ever were led into it, and all attribute their folly to being misled by some other more artful than themselves. Yet every man who has yet come out of it, preachers and all, have tried to hold back as much as they could, about its origin, purpose and conduct; and to let out no more than is sufficient, in their opinion, to extirpate them from a situation of individual hazard.

In many instances, this organization has carried the election in particular counties, and in some, initiated and initiating "Heroes" themselves have been elected.

Every day, to, furnishes evidence of the evil tendency of this tory association. Deserters at the woods in this State are innumerable. In some localities they are organized and have drawn the citizens and armed themselves, and militia and Home Guard chieftains conspire, too frequently, at their misdeeds. Murder and robbery are their constant performances, and their boldness has reached such a pitch that they have just fought a battle with a company of Home guard, or senior reserves, in the county of Moore. A Home guard officer, on a recent investigation, admitted his obligation, as a "Hero," to protect a deserter; and his is the case of many.

Now we should like to know how long is this disgraceful condition of things to brood over the State? This is an unemployed force enough in the State to sweep the last footstep of a deserter from her soil. We have been informed, however, that the efficiency of the Adjutant General's Department is impeded by the act of legislation which would seem to facilitate desertion, rather than prevent it.

We do not wonder at any allegation that may be made against the last Legislature—God forbid that this State should ever look upon its like again; and we earnestly hope that those of its members who are renounced, have come back new men, having learned something by their late contact with the people, so that their vision is no longer limited to catch "penny" shades on "civil liberty," never yet unadorned, save by their excess of ears for it, but their views more broad, comprehensive and ethereal, with less of "nationalism" which savors of Yankedom, and more of true, genuine conservatism, which is emblematic of the Southerner, socially and politically.

We are pleased to discover an evidence of this better disposition in the article of the *Conservative* of Saturday morning, wherein the expectation is expressed that all the members of that party will give "angible proof of an honest determination to sustain the Confederate government in all rightful and constitutional measures for prosecuting the war until our independence shall have been established." If Governor Vance and his party friends do this, they will realize the wishes of those thousands of unashamed patriots who yielded political and party feeling, and voted earnestly for him upon his re-election. This same body "declares their willingness and purpose to give his administration a cordial and hearty support" in all measures whose tendency will be to place the State and the Confederacy side by side—mutual help in accomplishing the great objects of the war—the independence of the nation and the salvation of the South.

But this help is not to be furnished by them, but by practice; and the first act will be to reduce to abject subjugation, or drive out of the State, any disturbing disloyal element, and make by law the condition of citizenship in North Carolina.

In order to effect this desirable end, the Judges, the military authorities, and the Legislature must bear their parts. When the law is obscure, the Legislature must make it plain; when the military department needs strength, the Legislature must furnish it; and the strength so furnished must be employed, not in a sleepy, drowsy, inert style, but with energy—viv—effect.

And lastly, the Judges now beginning to ride their rail circuits, must not be content to "stick it like flugen" to poor devils who assault and batter each other's bones; but they must see that the requirements of the law are all put in force.

First—that every lawyer who appears at their bar to practise, is a loyal member of the Court, sworn to allegiance in conformity to law. It is not enough for a Judge to suppose this; because, the Judges now know that criminal exactions have occurred in this matter.

Second—it is the duty of the Judges to see, that if such oath has been taken and violated by a member of the bar, who has been guilty of gross disloyalty, that such member show cause why he should not be refused an appearance before the courts as counsel, for such offence; and further, that he have due trial therefore.

Third—our Judges should give in charge this secret association. They should warn the people of the illegality of extra-judicial oaths; should instruct them now that such oaths are not binding in conscience or morals; and the grand juries should be instructed diligently to examine after these hidden "recesses," and bring them to court.

There is a wide field for improvement in North Carolina. The people have nobly done their part towards its cultivation. They are far in advance of their representatives. We hope these latter will hasten their gait, and catch up.

Joyous will be the day, when North Carolina, thoroughly herself in all her purity, shall present to the nation a model appearance of true local unanimity. It will be the fittest testimonial she can offer to her soldiers for their heroic valor.

The evidences multiply of Lincoln's downfall. It was a wonderful selection, in the beginning. How the attention of a nation could have concentrated upon a buffoon, who had never displayed any quality of statesmanship, but who was known among his neighbors as a coarse and vulgar clown, whose highest conception of behavior was the indulgence of a ribald and obscene jest. It was a fit windup of the concern, when the United States made Lincoln President. When the Roman Empire was put up for sale by the Pretorian Guards, to be disposed of to the best bidder by public auction, the Government was not more surely on the decline and hastening to its fall, than was the worn-out Union, when all the elements of corruption, male and female, black and white, united on the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to their master.

The enemy suffered severely, and he requested permission to bury his dead.

G. W. HARRISON, C. S. N.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED.

Federal Force.

Hartford, [flagship] screw sloop.....	20 guns
Winfield, two-turret monitor.....	4 guns
Chickasaw, do, do.....	4 guns
Tecumseh, one-turret do.....	2 guns
Manhattan, do, do.....	2 guns
Richmond, screw sloop, 1st class.....	18 guns
Brooklyn, do, do.....	24 guns
Monongahela, do, 2d class.....	12 guns
Lackawana, do, do.....	14 guns
Ohio, do, do.....	10 guns
Onondaga, do, do.....	13 guns
Glen, do, do.....	4 guns
Genesee, do, do.....	8 guns
Metacomet, double-end, side-wheel.....	10 guns
Seago, do, do.....	10 guns
Port Royal, do, do.....	8 guns
Conemaugh, do, do.....	9 guns
Kennebec, screw gunboat.....	6 guns
Penobscot, do, do.....	4 guns
Itasca, do, do.....	4 guns
Pomona, do, do.....	4 guns
Pequod, do, do.....	7 guns
Tennessee, do, do.....	5 guns
Cashier, tug.....	2 guns
Phillip, tug.....	2 guns
Glasgow, tug.....	2 guns
Jeanette, tug.....	2 guns
Buckhorne, tug.....	2 guns
28 vessels.....	212 guns

Confederate Force.

Tennessee, iron clad ram.....	6 guns
Morgan, side-wheel gunboat.....	10 guns
Galena, side-wheel gunboat.....	10 guns
Selma, side-wheel gunboat.....	6 guns

Four vessels..... 32 guns

The foregoing official report of G. W. Harrison, commanding Confederate States Navy, shows the daring and desperate nature of the fight near Mobile Bay, which resulted in the wounding and capturing of Admiral Buchanan, and the loss of three out of the four vessels of our fleet.

It is impossible to compare the forces engaged, without being struck with the inordinate disparity in favor of our enemies. And if mere pride were to be indulged, our gratification would overflow. But it is a question, whether such an enjoyment were prudent, as it was bold. Of course, with the limited lights before us, we are not at liberty to call in question the conduct of military leaders on the spot, whose judgement is entitled to respect.

But we frankly confess, who do not see why our few vessels should be put to so hazardous a test in the very beginning, before the forts had essayed their strength. In points of policy, and for the defense of Mobile, it seems to us that the more appropriate station for our fleet would have been inside the bar, in that narrow channel, where the numerous vessels of the foe could not come abreast, when the inequality of numbers and of numbers could be diminished by the advantages of the position. If this battle was fought to show that Confederate sailors have the pluck and know how to hazard life, then it was glorious, and will receive the world's admiration, to the affair of the Alabama. But if it made a part of the defense of the city, then, from our standpoint, we cannot see that the time and place and manner of the fight were well chosen.

The *Vote at Washington*.

A correspondent gives us the following vote given at Washington. He says: "A detachment of Co. G, 10th Regt., 19 men, gave Vance 19, Holden none." A detachment of Co. B, same regiment, 27 men, gave Vance 26, Holden 1. So you see the old Tenth sustains its loyal vote, the high reputation she has won by her fighting qualities. The citizen's vote was 75 for Vance, Holden none."

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